

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30. 1740.

Saturday, January 26, 1739-40.



It was to form an Idea of the Value of the *Place-Bill* from the Earnestness of the *Faction* about it, one must necessarily believe the *Constitution* to be *lame* without it; but inasmuch as the *Parties* of former times never thought of it, and as former *Reigns* would not have endured it; it would be paying too great a Compliment to the very *Wise Men* of these times, to injure in our Conceptions the *Constitution*, for the Sake of this their new-langled Idol the *Place-Bill*. I must own, at first I did not think they were so much in earnest. I apprehended that a *Place-Bill*, tho' not quite so sound as the *Charter* of the *Excise*, might however do well enough for *Sir Mombis*, and serve to keep the Brains of the *Mob* hot in this cold Winter. But I did not imagine, that ever these Men would exert their utmost Strength to compass what I am sure they would one Day confound; and like Children in the *Christmas* Holidays employ the whole Pack in building up a House, which must be pull'd down when they come to play. I own I am now convinced of my Mistake, tho' at the same time I can easily assign the Cause of it. They are Tooth and Nail for this Bill, because they know it to be so unreasonable that there is the greatest Probability of their not succeeding in it; and then, Hey for a *Succession*! and calling those People hard Names in the Country, who are naturally doing the Nation's Business in Town. Behold, gentle Reader, how the *Crafts* of the *Craftsmen* are detected by the Help of a very little *Common Sense*!

The Papers of this Day are of the old Stamp, partly *Billinggate* and partly *Scandal*. The whole *Common Sense* does not afford so much as the Appearance of Argument, from its Entrance to its Conclusion. Indeed Reasoning does not seem to be that Author's Talent. Whenever he pretends to treat of a Subject, he flies from one Thing to another, calls Names here, tells a Story there, quotes Verse by and by, and ends all either with a Curse, or a *Prophetic*. Whoever attempts to answer such a *Writer* is like a *Dog* hunting a *Duck*, when he has him fairest in Sight he is presently out of Sight again; *Logic* is absolutely necessary; and after all, tho' the Reader may have some Sport, the most prudent *Writer* will gain but little Reputation. It must be owned, this hath been too much the Custom in all Political Disputes, from those between *L'Estrange* and *Marcel* down to the present Times. Yet it is to be hoped that the World will in time grow wiser, or that at least our Countrymen will have the Wisdom to prefer their own and the Nation's Safety to the indulging themselves in being Spectators of Paper-Wars, in laughing at a Set of eager Combatants, who tho' they shew little Sense in their own Proceedings are however not half so weak as themselves. It is excusable for Private Men to be carried away by the Torment of Public Opinion, but hopeless is the Nation which hath in view any thing below National Concerns. There will be Triflers amongst the wisest People; but if ever Great People should become Triflers, and think themselves Wise, there would be no great Need either of Magick or Prophecy, in order to foretell their Fate.

As to the *Craftsman*, I have nothing to do with his particular Answer to a *Writer* in the *Gazetteer*: That *Writer* will, no doubt, support his own Arguments, and his own Calculations; but with Respect to what the *Craftsman* says in general, as to the *Place-Bill*, its Friends and Foes, every Man in *Britain* is concern'd, and therefore I shall take the Liberty of considering some of his many extraordinary Assertions; the rather because he affects to talk in a Style of Authority; which makes me think that it is not our old Friend the *Barrister* of *Gray's Inn*, but one of his *Patrons*, especially when I hear him talking of *Estates*, which is a Subject mostly affected by those who have *Large* Ones of their own; and yet I am in some Doubt: For tho' the Man writes as if he was Wealthy, yet the Paper is strongly tinctur'd with Presumption and ill Manners.

This Author, whoever he is, takes no small Pains

in complimenting certain Gentlemen who have been actually in the Possession of *Places*, and who gave them up, or were turn'd out, for no other Reason than refusing to violate the *Disbates* of their Conscience, and to act in Subserviency to the Commands of an Arbitrary Ministry. In order to know whether these Gentlemen deserve such Compliments, we ought to have had some Proof of the *Faith* laid before us; since it cannot be reasonably expected that we should believe it, merely because these Gentlemen think fit to say so. When a Man thinks fit to quit a *Place*, one would readily think that he has some Reason for it. I believe the common Reason is, because he thought himself entitled to a better; and then that he should call the Minister who thinks otherwise an Arbitrary Minister, is a Thing of Course. The Enemy of a Man in Power files his Proceedings Arbitrary, by the very same Figure in Political Rhetorick whereby he gives the Name of *Publick Spirit* to his own *Spite*. His altering Names can't alter the Nature of Things, nor ought it to alter the Opinions of the People. They should inquire into the Conduct of the Minister and the *Malecontents*; or rather they should inquire by whom the Nation's Business was best done: For that's the great Business. In other Respects most Ministers are alike, and their Enemies alike also. For if the former prefer their Friends, the latter call them *Assuming*, *All-grasping*, *Arbitrary* Ministers: And if they do not, Why then they are *Misanthropic*, *Perfidious*, and *Ungrateful*, that's all—What a hopeful Choice!

All the Arguments drawn from the Behaviour of Men of great Estates in the present Opposition end in this, that they are eager to have the *Distribution* of *Places* in their Power, and will therefore promote, even a *Place-bill*, if it can contribute to their Purpose. But for God's Sake who promoted the *self-denying Ordinance* in the glorious Days of Confusion so warmly as those who resolved never to be bound by it? When *Cesar* first drew the Sword, did he not declare for the People? Nay did not his Predecessor *Cataline* reason in the same Strain, almost in the same Words made use of by the *Craftsman*? Let any Man turn over the Speech he made to his Debauchees, and see how gracefully he rail'd at Corruption! No Fox-hunter half-drunk could talk more soberly of the Love of his Country, than this worthy Roman when he had in View the *Settling* of the State by *subverting* the *Constitution*, and the *Curing* the Great Ones of their Vices by that short and easy Method of *cutting their Throats*.

The next wise Remark is, That the Landed and Money'd Estates of one Family may be worth, he does not know what himself; it is a Mercy he did not say Four or Five Millions; however, as no body can believe that he has cast up this Family's Account, it is not reasonable to suppose they will believe he knows how much they are worth; and if he did, it would not be fair to expect he should tell the Truth. He who can call an *old well-get Fortune*, a *beggarly paternal Estate*, which by the way is Nonsense, for tho' there may be Beggars who have spent their paternal Estates, they cannot sure be Beggars who have, and keep them; he, I say, who can call a very moderate Fortune, *Princely Possessions*, and a reasonable Country Mansion-house, a *Princely Palace*, is not likely to call any thing by its right Name. When a Man looks on his own vast Possessions with the wrong End of a Prospective, and on the Estate of his Neighbour with a Multiplying-glass, he may talk wildly and saucily, but it is himself only whom he can bring into Contempt. The People are not yet such errant Dupes as to swallow like Spaniels whatever their Masters spit into their Mouths, and therefore they should be careful of throwing them such over-grown Lies, lest they should either stick in their Throats, or turn their Stomachs.

If such Stuff as this is will procure the Passing the *Place-bill*, if the basest Suggestions, the grossest Stories, and the foulest Language, be the Eloquence that will move the People of *Britain*, then to be sure the *Malecontents* have it all to nothing. A *Writer* to contend with them, must spend the Six Summer Months in a College Buttery, and the greatest Part of the Six Winter Ones in the Temples of Pleasure, and Nocturnal Conventicles about *Covent Garden*, there, and there only, he can pick up pedantick Puns, droll Stories, and Cant Terms, fit to enter the Lists with

these *Alamode* Combatants, who never condescend to reason calmly and like Gentlemen, but on the contrary call them *Blockheads* that do. This very Conduct of theirs is a much clearer Proof of Corruption than any they have produced, and shews whence this Corruption springs, not from the Power of the Crown or the Arts of the Administration, but from the Madnests of the *Malecontents*; from that restless, quarrelsome, uneasy Disposition, which would bring about a Change to-day, and exchange that new Settlement again to-morrow. It is to this unmanageable Temper that we owe the present Spirit of Sedition and Disaffection in all Ranks, and among all Degrees of People; the violent Patrons of the present *mis'd* Opposition have by turns ridicul'd and destroy'd not only all Principles of Civil and Religious Duty, but of Decorum. They have taught our Youth to shew their Parents as little Respect as the *Magistrates*, have encouraged the very *Mobbs* to expect *Bribs*, by giving out that it was the *Fashion*. The Fathers of the Church they have insulted with as little Scruple as if they had been *Mohammedan* Satirists. As for the Royal Family, Disrespect to it seems to be the very Essence of *Patristick*; and all, because truly there has not been as quick a Succession of Ministers as usual, and of Consequence, the same Acts of Violence and Injustice, which too frequently attend such Changes.

Will these Evils be remedied by a *Place-bill*? Or rather, to speak plainly, will they not be increased? Our modern *Patrist* are like the ancient *Sybil*, they rise in their Demands in proportion to our *Reckonings*. At first they ask'd a Change in the Administration; then they came to a Change of *Measures*; now nothing less will content them than a Change in the Constitution. Should we deny them this, what would they find to ask next? I am sorry I have ask'd the Question, because the Answer is too easy. However I am the less anxious, since I am persuaded, that the same *Steadiness*, the same *Moderation*, the same inflexible *Resolution*, which has hitherto defeated their Designs, will defeat them still. In private Life, when we have to do with unreasonable People, there is no Safety but in adhering to the Dictates of our own Good-sense, and not minding what they say. It is the same thing here; we must stand our Ground, and let them push themselves out of Breath, after which it is to be hop'd they will be quieter in their own Defence, and let us be so too.

R. FREEMAN.

THE deceased Lewis Henry Duke of Bourbon, who dy'd at his Seat at Chantilly the 14th Instant O.S. was 47 Years of Age, being born the 8th of Aug. 1692. He was a Prince of the Blood, Chief of the Branch of Bourbon-Condé, Grand Master or Steward of the King's Household, Governor of the Duchy of Burgundy, Knight of the King's Orders, and of the Order of the Golden Fleece. He marry'd (when very young) Mary-Anne of Bourbon-Conty, a Princess of the Blood, who dy'd without Issue; and to his second Wife, the Princess Caroline of Hesse Rhinfields, by whom he has left only one Son, the Prince of Condé, born the 9th of August 1735. He was the 4th Governor of Burgundy of the Condé Family, to which that Government is a Sort of Appanage. He was a tall, portly Man, was reckon'd the richest Prince in Europe that was not a Sovereign, and had always a numerous Court at Chantilly, where he liv'd more like a King than a Prince of the Blood, and he made such Additions to his Seat, that it may pass for the finest in the Kingdom; tho' it was so grand even in his Father's Time, that Lewis XIV. who always covet'd to be Master of it, would fain have purchased it of that Prince, who made Answer, that it was at his Service, only he begg'd he would make him the Keeper of it. The King perceiving the Reluctance which the Prince had to part with it, spoke no more of it. The Baron de Polignac, who was for some time at the Court of Versailles, tells the Reader, in the 2d and 3d Volumes of his Memoirs, how the deceased Duke lost one Eye in Hunting, by an unfortunate Shot from the Duke of Berry; how he came to be Superintendent of the French King's Education, and then his Prime Minister, and how he was displac'd to make Room for Cardinal Fleury.

The

The Character the Baron gives of the Duchess his Relict, is, that her Beauty and the Charms both of her Person and Mind render her one of the principal Ornaments of the French Court; that she is belov'd and respected by all Mankind; and that every body pity'd her that the Duke had not all that Tenderness for her which she deserved.

HOME PORTS.

Perseus, Jan. 28. Sailed the Rappahannock, Wilhelms, for Virginia.

Dual, Jan. 28. Wind N. N. W. Remains the Chatham Man of War. Arrived and sailed thro' the Braganza, Lion, from Lisbon, last from Dartmouth; and a Vessel from Milford.

Arrived at several Ports

At Baltimore in Ireland, the George, Peale, from Gibraltar, who was parted from the Fleet the 28th of December last.

At Castlehaven, the Jane and Betty, Guthrie, from Gibraltar.

L O N D O N.

From the London Gazette.

Naples, Jan. 5. N. S. On the 3d Instant anchored in this Port from England three Merchant-men under the Convoy of his Britannick Majesty's Ship the Tyger, Capt. Stanley, who with the rest of the Convoy were then in Sight of the Port.

Vienna, Jan. 20. The Venetians having begun to reduce their Quarantine from 42 Days to 28, and there being Ground to believe they will still reduce it to a shorter Time, it is said the Duke of Lorain Great Duke of Tuscany, will take a Journey this Winter to Florence.

From his Royal Highness's Council chamber at Somerset-house, the 26th Day of January, 1739.

THIS Day his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was pleased to appoint Francis Lewelin Leach, of Trethewell in the County of Cornwall, Esq; to be Sheriff of the said County.

The Count de Danneskiold, and two other Danish Officers, are set out from Utrecht for England, in order to go and serve as Volunteers on board Admiral Haddock's Squadron.

They write from Vienna, and Dresden, and Dantzick, that the Cold Weather there is severer than it was in 1709; that many People in the Suburbs of Vienna have perished with it: From Stockholm, Poland, and Lithuania, that it has forc'd the Bears and Wolves out of the Woods to seek for Prey in the open Country: And from Brussels, that all the Rivers are frozen up, and particularly the Scheld as far as Antwerp; and that several Persons have been found dead of the excessive Cold, and many Trees have been split with it.

The Fortresses of Belgrade and Meadia are demolished, but Orsova is to remain in *Statu quo*.

The Baron de Wallener, who is in England, is appointed to succeed the Count d'Ulfefeld, who was the Emperor's Minister at the Hague, and who is shortly going with a grand Retinue in Quality of his Ambassador to Constantinople; from whence after a Year's Stay 'tis said he is to return to the Hague. It is said the Count will carry with him a great Number of Gold and Silver Watches, as the most acceptable Present he can make to the Turks.

The Inhabitants of the Petty Republick of San Marino are divided into Three Factions; one for submitting to the Pope, a second for imploring the Protection of the Great Duke of Tuscany, and the third, which is the most considerable, is for entire Freedom and Independency. The Pope, who is recover'd of his last Fit of the Gout, has not seen Cardinal-Alberoni since he came to Rome.

The Diligence, Boulton, from Rotterdam for Liverpool, was lost the 30th Dec. on Scilly, the Ship and Cargo plunder'd by the Country People.

Yesterday Morning died at his House on Cox-key Mr. Joseph Broad, who had been a Wharfinger Servant and Master above 50 Years; and as he was universally known to the Merchants of this City, so no Man of his Profession had a greater Share of their Esteem.

Yesterday, and the Day before, the Sum of 100 l. which was given by the Right Hon. the Lord Walpole, Auditor of the Exchequer, was distributed amongst several poor Families belonging to the Parish of St. Margaret's Westminster.

On Monday Night last a Fire broke out in the Hall of the Duke of Dorset's House at Whitehall, but by timely Assistance it was happily extinguish'd, without doing any considerable Damage.

Yesterday a great Boxing Match was fought at the Great Booth at Tottenham-Court, between the two noted Champions, Smallwood a Chairman, and Dim-

mock a Carman; and the latter was by a Fall, which dislocated his Collar-Bone, kill'd on the Spot. They endeavour'd to bleed him, and used all proper Means, but to no Purpose.

Yesterday died at her House in Hanover-street, Hanover-square, the Lady Young, Wife to the Rev. Dr. Young, and Sister to the Earl of Litchfield.

The same Day died at her House in Woodstock-street Mrs. Bradley, Sister to Richard Bradley, Esq; Attorney General of New York.

Last Sunday John Griffin, Esq; Son of John Griffin, Esq; late President of his Majesty's Council of the Island of St. Christopher, was married at Kenfigton to Miss Butler, Niece to the Lord Viscount Ikerine of the Kingdom of Ireland, a young Lady of great Beauty, Merit and Fortune.

BANKRUPTS.

Christopher Mayson, of the Parish of St. James Clerkenwell, in the County of Middlesex, Distiller.

Robert Price, late of Llanrwst, in the County of Denbigh, Grocer and Chapman.

Samuel Luly, late of St. Austell in the County of Cornwall, Pewterer.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge,	00 12	00 38

Bank Stock 138 1-half.	India 154.	South Sea 96
1-half. Old Annuity 109 1-4th.	New ditto 107	
3 8ths, 1-half. Three per Cent. 98 1-4th.	Seven per Cent. Loan 110 1-8th.	Five per Cent. ditto 88
5 8ths. Royal Assurance 86.	London Assurance	
11 1-8th. African 13 1-half.	India Bonds 31. 16 s	
Prem. South Sea ditto	Bank Circulation	
31. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties 1-4th to 3-4ths	Prem. English Copper 31. 6 s. 6 d.	Welsh ditto
15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101.	Three per Cent ditto 94 3-4ths.	Million Bank
114. Equivalent 110 1-8th.		

Trinity-House, London, Jan. 29 1739.

Notice is hereby given, that most of the Buoys near Tarmouth (in Cockle-Gatt and elsewhere) are broken away, or driven out of their Places by the Violence of the Weather; but that they will be properly replaced as soon as possible.

This is to give Notice,

THAT there will be a General and Annual Meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, on Saturday next, the 2d of February at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, at their House in St. Martin's Lane, for the Election of the Officers of the Society, and Members of the Committee, for the Year ensuing, &c.

Alex. Gordon, Secretary.

This Day is published,

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT of the Life and Reign of DAVID King of ISRAEL: Interpersed with Various Conjectures, Digressions, and Disquisitions. In which (among other Things) Mr. Bayle's Criticisms upon the Conduct and Character of that Prince are fully considered.

By the Author of Revelation Examined with Candour.

And he shall be like a Tree planted by the Rivers of Water, that bringeth forth his Fruit in his Season. His Leaf also shall not wither. PSALM I.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-row; and sold by W. Innys and R. Manby; C. Rivington; T. Longman; S. Birt; J. and P. Knapton; T. Astley; S. Austin; C. Hitch; J. Wood and C. Woodward, near St. Paul's; T. Woodward and C. Bathurst, in Fleet-street; J. Hodges, on London-bridge; R. Doddsley, in Pall-Mall; H. Chapelle, in Grosvenor-street; R. Hett and J. Davidson, in the Poultry; and J. Leake, at Bath.

Likewise Just Published,

ANNUITIES on LIVES AND FOR LIMITED TERMS OF YEARS, CONSIDERED:

Being OBSERVATIONS on what hath been lately advanced by divers AUTHORS, tending to depreciate the Value of ESTATES on those Tenures.

To which is added,

A SUPPLEMENT to the Gentleman's Steward, and Tenants of Manors Instructed.

By JOHN RICHARDS, of Exon.

Printed for J. OSBORN, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster Row.

Where may be had,

Written by the same Author,

THE GENTLEMAN'S STEWARD and TENANTS OF MANORS Instructed.

Containing rational, easy and familiar Rules and Tables, for finding the Value of Estates of Free-hold, Copy-hold, or Lease-hold, as well on Lives as for Years absolute, &c.

This Day is Published, (Price Four-Pence)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number I. An Address to the Nobility and Gentry on the Abuse of Sunday.

Tam evidens nomen hac tempestate rebus affuit Romanis, ut omnem negligentiam divini cultus exemplum hominibus patem. Invenimus enim horum deinceps annorum vel secundas res, vel adversas; invenimus omnia prospere evenisse sequentibus Deor, adversa spernentibus. Liv. lib. v. c. 51.

Printed for John Osborne, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster Row. Where may be had, Price 4 d.

A Copy of the Royal Charter establishing an Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of Exposed and Dejected Young Children.

As also, Just Published (Price bound 2 s. 6 d.)

Fitted as well for the Use of Schools, as for Private Families, AESOP'S FABLES: With Instructive Morals and Reflections, abstracted from all Party Considerations, adapted to all Capacities; and design'd to promote Religion, Morality, and Universal Benevolence.

Containing 240 FABLES, with a Cut engrav'd on Copper to each Fable. And the Life of Aesop prefixed.

The only true Specifick Chymical Liqueur, For Dissolving and bringing away the Stone, whether in the Kidneys, Ureters or Bladder; and for instantly curing the Strangury, and all Heat, Pain, Stopping, or Difficulty in making Water.

THE very first Dose of it gives perfect

Ease in a Moment, even in the most racking Fit of either STONE or GRAVEL, and at once entirely frees the Patient from the STRANGURY, and all Heat, Pain and Stopping of Urine; it dilates the Ureters, makes them slippery, and the Crumbings of large Stones, together with Sand and Gravel, may pass freely from the Reins, and be voided easily with Urine without Pain; effectually cleanses the Kidneys, Bladder, and all Urinary Passages from gritty calculeous Matter; heals all internal Excoriations or Soreness of the Parts, directly takes off all Pain in the Back, and those Pains so much like the Cholick, and may be depended upon to dissolve large Stones, so as infallibly to cure that most miserable Distemper.

It gives such sudden and unpeakable Relief, that whoever takes but one Dose of it, will be thoroughly convinced of its surprising Efficacy, which many Hundreds have happily experienced to their infinite Satisfaction.

It is such an agreeable Diuretick and powerful Dissolvent, that it infallibly prevents the Stone in those who are troubled with Gravel only; and for the perfect Cure of either Stone or Gravel, and all Disorders of the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder, occasioned thereby, is the only true Specifick Remedy that can be surely and safely rely'd upon, as it gives instant Ease as soon as taken, (even when nothing else will) and infallibly accomplishes a perfect Cure without the least Trouble, being pleasant to the Palate, agreeable to the Stomach, and con-forting to the whole Body. It is to be had only at Jacob's Coffee-house against the Angel and Crown Tavern in Broad-street, behind the Royal Exchange, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions at large.

The most Fam'd and long Experienced Chymical Drops For ASTHMA's and CONSUMPTIONS.

That have been Sold so many Years, and with such uncom-mon Success and Benefit to the Publick, by Mr. Parry, and his Predecessors, in Boar's-Head-Court, Fleet-street; and, since Mr. Parry's Decease, have been and still are sold only by Mr. Read for 3 s. 6 d. a Vial, at his House in White-Fryars. (N. B. The Vial is in just by the Sun Tavern in Fleet-street, and it's the great Corner House in White-Fryars; JAMES READ, in great Letters, is wrote over the Door.)

They are a most Incomparable and never-failing Medicine for the immediate Relief and perfect Cure of the most confirmed ASTHMA of the longest Standing: And of all Sorts of CONSUMPTIONS, even when so far advanced, as not to be cured by any other Medicine in the World.

FOR their Virtues vastly exceed any

Thing that ever was published, or even known in the whole World, in the Cure of the worst Asthma's and Consumptions of all Sorts, Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, &c.

They instantly relieve the Patient in the most suffocating Fit of an Asthma, and make a perfect Cure in a very short Time; for they gently open the Breast, and immediately give Liberty of Breathing, without danger of taking Cold; they admirably allay the Tickling, which provokes frequent Coughing, and take off the uneasy Sensation of acrimonious Humours, cleanse the small Glands, relax the Fibres, and thereby enlarge the Capacities of the Vessels; thus they regularly and quickly Cure the most obstinate Asthma of the longest Standing.

They speedily and to Admiration cure all Sorts of Consumptions, Ulcers of the Lungs, &c. removing all Obstructions of the Breast, and Lungs, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Soreness, Shortness of Breath, and all the usual Symptoms which attend the Beginnings of a Consumption; and, if taken in time, will infallibly prevent one when feared. They are also exceeding nutritive and strengthening to Persons of weakly Constitutions, and have no other sensible Operation than as mentioned above.

And by Parity of Reasoning this most excellent Medicine is (and well known to be) the most sovereign Remedy in the World for those troublesome spending Coughs, which many are severely troubled with Night and Morning; and also for the Chin-Cough, and Hooping-Cough in Children, having cured Thousands; is so agreeable, and so few Drops to a Dose, that Children take them with Pleasure, and without any Con-finement.

In short, these unparallel'd Chymical Drops are the most infallible Remedy that ever was known (and therefore despite the faint Efforts of all Counterfeiters or Imitators) for the Ailments above-mentioned, and allowed to be so by the most Judicious amongst the Learned in Physick; and confirmed by the largest Experience in private Practice, and are made Pub-lick for Common Good.